tem and modernisation of Briquetting and carbonisation Plant have been posed for German assistance during the last Indo-German Working Group meeting held during January, 1992.

Similarly demonstration of Wongawilli system of mining in No. 5 Incline of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, demonstration of fine coal washery in Moonidih Washery of Bharat Coking Coal Limited, and Piparwar Project of Central Coalfields Limited are under various stages of implementation with Australian assistance.

(c) The Country's Coal Production target for 1992-93 and 1996-97, the first year and the terminal year of the Eighth Five Year Plan respectively are as under :—

Year	Coal Production target (in million tonnes)
1992-93	238·20
1996-97	308·00

(d) and (c) The budgetary support of the Central Government to Coal Sector during the last three years was as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Major Head '4803'			
BB. Capital outlay on Coal and Lignite			
BB.1.—Investment in public Sector and other Undertakings.			
BB. 1(2)—Coal India Limited	452·00	480.00	277.00
BB. 1(3)—Singareni Collieries Company Limited . . .	11.00	11.00	26.00
Major Head '6803'			
CC—Loans for Coal and Lignite			
CC. 1—Loans to public Sector and other Undertakings.			
CC.1(2)—Coal India Limited . .	588.00	120.00	70.00
CC.1(3)—Singareni Collieries Company Limited	139.00	202.00	166.00

To meet the rapidly increasing demands of Coal, especially from the Power Sector, the Coal Companies are under an obligation to take up new Coal mining projects which require substantial investments. The internal resources of coal companies are limited due to accumulation of arears from Electricity Boards and other consumers, growing inventory of coal stocks due to mismatch with Railway evacuation arrangements and non-revision of administered prices in time. This makes it necessary for the Government to provide some budgetary support to the coal companies to enable them to make sufficient investment in new mining projects.

Budgetary Support is however declining year by year and in the case of Coal India Limited it is only 19% of the plan outlay for 1991-92 as compared to 98% in 1984-85.

Supply of poor quality coal to thermal power stations in Haryana

996. SHRI RAMJI LAL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of coal coming from coal distribution for thermal power stations and factories, has deteriorated after taking of its control by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this bad quality of coal has affected production of electricity, particularly in Haryana; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA) : (a) and (b) As per information received from Coal India Ltd., coal is being supplied to Thermal Power Stations, factories etc. according to quality requirements suiting to the boiler or burning equipments as per declared grade. However, due to increasing production from open cast mines, there have been some complaints from power houses regarding supply of oversized coal and also presence of extrancous material in coal.

(c) Coal Companies are taking following steps to minimise the content of stone, shale etc. in coal sent to the consumers :—

(i) Action Plan for installation of feeder breakers and coal handling plants has been taken up to ensure that sized coal is supplied to the consumers.

(ii) Segregation of stones at the time of loading of coal.

(iii) Slow moving picking belts are provided in coal handling plants for picking up of shale and stone pieces.

(iv) Ensuring better supervision at the time of loading to maintain quality of coal and developing quality conciousness among workers, supervisors and executives engaged at Railway siding.

Pak Plan to Change the line of Control

997. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the Indian Express on 21st September, 1992, under the caption "Timely action foiled Pak bid in Siachen", stating that the Pak Plan for a major offensive at Siachen Glacier with an obvious motive to change the line of control into the pre-1972 cease-fire line was thwarted due to timely decision and action by local commander at Bahadur Complex (Siachen Glacier);

(b) if so, what is the official version about the Pak designs indicating therewith the casualtics on both sides and Government's response thereto; and

(c) what further steps have since been taken to ensure effective security of the Line of Control especially in the vulnerable sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) : (a) to (c) Between 28th July and 2nd August, 1992 Pakistan attempted to disturb the *status quo* along the Actual Ground Position Line in the Siachen Glacier area and occupy the ridge line held by our troops. Our forces responded appropriately and thwarted the Pak attempt. Indian troops suffered one casualty; Pakistan is reported to have suffered heavy casualties. Our troops are adequately deployed to protect the inviolability of the Line of Control and our Borders.

Setting up of Sainik School in Arunachal Pradesh

998. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh to set up a Sainik School in the state; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) (a) and (b) A Sainik School is established at the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure on the School has to be borne by it. At present, the Ministry of Defence do not have under their consideration any concrete proposal from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for opening a Sainik School.